Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866. NUMBER 70.

FROM EUROPE.

Despatches from London of Yesterday Evening.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY UNDER CIALDINI.

Reception of the American Squadron by the Russian Government.

The Prussian Official Journal Opposes Napoleon's Boundary Scheme.

LATEST FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Arrangements Preliminary to the Meeting of the Conglomerate Affair.

The Vallandigham Elephant—What will They do with it?

FERNANDO WOOD AND HENRY CLAY DEAN MODESTLY RETIRE.

Speech to the Faithful from Orr, of South Carolina.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Canby Assumes Command of the Capital.

REVENUE DECISION CONCERNING TAX ON IMPORTED CIGARS.

Alarming Increase of Cholera in Cincinnati.

Eighty-three Deaths Reported Yesterday.

Ninety-one Fatal Cholera Cases on Two Mississippi Steamers.

Effects of the Late Rain on the Grain Crops.

FROM EUROPE.

Despatches to the 11th by the Atlantic Cable—Speech and Reception of Parliament—Napoleon's Demand for an Extension of His Rhenish Frontier—Movements of the Italian Army Under Cialdini—Affairs in Roumania—Reception of the United States Squadron by the Russian Government.

LONDON, August 11.—The British Parliament was prorogued on the 10th. The following is from the throne, Queen Victoria pronounced in favor of peace and commended the British squadron to the United States Government for its action during the Fenian raids in Canada, and also to the care of the inhabitants of the Atlantic shipyard.

Napoleon has demanded of Prussia the ratification of the Prussian treaty by the cession to France of the Prussian territory on the Rhine, as it was marked prior to its distribution in 1814. The military and naval preparations which have been made in France, and the language of the Emperor's speech, leave no room to doubt that the Emperor will make war if his demand is not peaceably complied with.

A semi-official despatch in Berlin represents Prussia to be anxious for peace, as far as possible, on the basis of the preliminaries, but will not surrender the rights of the States which are to be annexed, to her.

Numbers of the deposed families of Germany were storing toward Berlin.

The Crown Prince of Prussia met the troops from the Tyrol, on their return to the Tagliamento.

Reports of a sanitary nature from the seat of the late hostilities.

The Italian troops had marched from the Tyrol, and were encamped on the Tagliamento and Piave. General Cialdini says that this is a better defensive position, but others assert that it is merely the retreat of the army, and that it will probably be the spot where the armistice will be signed before the world accept the conditions. The force of the division of the army under Cialdini is 60,000 men, and they would close at once attack on the 15th instant. Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel are expected at Udine on the 15th instant.

Turkey has refused her army of observation on the Danube. It is thought that the Italian approaches of the Prince of Carlsruhe, will be appointed Governor in Roumania.

The United States squadron had a grand imperial reception at Cronstadt, on the 7th. The Czar visited the vessels at Cronstadt and took the other officers to dinner with him at St. Petersburg. The Czar spoke in the highest terms of Yankee enterprise and in unintercepted friendship with our people."

LATER.

London Despatches of Last Evening—The Prussian Official Paper Opposes the Cession of Prussian Territory—Movements of her Frontier—Latest Commercial.

LONDON, August 12—Noon.—The armistice between Italy and Austria, which was to have been signed on the 11th, was not signed. The Austrian troops had not evacuated Venetia.

The Prussian official paper opposes the cession of Prussian territory to France.

The Prussian troops are concentrating on the frontier of Bohemia.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—Noon.—The cotton market is steady to-day. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, August 12—2 P. M.—There is no important political news this evening.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—P. M.—The cotton market closed firm. Sales to-day of 12,000 bales middling uplands at 12½d.

LONDON, August 12—2 P. M.—Prices of Consols, 93; U. S. 5-20s, 69½; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railway, 68½.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Preliminary Arrangements for the Happy Family Meeting—Fears of Break of the Harmony—Fernando Wood and Clay Dean Modestly Retire—The Vallandigham Elephant—What will They do with It?—Withdrawal of Fernando Wood—Evidences of Harmony of the Conglomerate Auction—Letter from the most Solemn Asses of the Democratic Organization—Chief Disciple Doolittle to Serve—Governor Orr, of South Carolina, addresses the Faithful.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

Reading the fulsome by work on the Wigwam, has not prospered. It has rained most of the day, and work has been sorely impeded.

The Convention will probably sustain the nominations, almost. The city has received a large accession of strangers to-day, and it is estimated that over ten thousand have arrived in the past two days.

A large number of delegates have made their appearance to-day, and a quorum of most of the delegations is on hand.

The great question of the day is, What shall be done with the Vallandigham elephant? Some think that it was presented to the Democracy by the Republicans, and brought in by both conductors and engineers, and that it is a Republican trick. Others contend against this. Visitors of the delegations are flocking in to see the animal, and the question is being discussed with much warmth and vigor. Vallandigham declares that he will not accept the nomination for Governor, and will not run for that office

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

There are to be elected this fall by the County of Cook, a member of Congress, a Sheriff and a Coroner. These are all the offices that are to be voted on by the whole people. In this County is to be voted for in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, comprising the West Division of the city and a number of the country towns. Three members of the Legislature are to be elected in the Seventeenth District, and two members in the Sixty-first District. Three Collectors and Justices and Constables are to be chosen in the several towns.

It is customary for the County Convention to nominate the candidates to be supported by the whole, and for the delegates from the several Districts and towns to nominate their own candidates for the Legislature and town offices.

One question is to be considered, viz: whether it is advisable to call one County Convention to nominate a member of Congress, and another to nominate a Sheriff and Coroner, or to call them both together and make one job of it. Economy is largely in favor of the latter plan. Only about one-third of the Delegates live in the country and are obliged to come a considerable distance, losing their time from the harvest field, and paying out money for railroad fare and hotel bills. If two Conventions are to be held, it is twice as much time will be lost, and twice as much money expended, as would otherwise be done. Hence there is a strong presumption in favor of holding a single Convention. There is another consideration, however, of still greater moment. Everybody knows how important it is that they should all come out this fall and vote down the Court House Clique, and send delegates to the Convention who will do justice to the soldiers, and give them a representative representative on the ticket. The chance of accomplishing these ends will be doubled by holding one Convention, and one set of primary meetings, instead of two. Because—being the manner of Republican elections will come out to vote when the whole ticket is to be decided upon, including the member of Congress, that would come, when, half a ticket was to be voted for, causing only those offices in which a minor interest is felt. The barnacle tribe are very anxious for two Conventions. They see in their brief, brief reign, and better endorsed by a general rush of Republicans to the polls. Their creatures will be on hand at the primaries anyhow, and they want to keep as many others away as possible. They work in the dark—the darker the better for them. Now we want some light thrown on these dark places. We know that the people are determined to give the people credit this fall, such as Sheriff and Coroner, to men who have served in the army. We know, too, that if such a conjunction of circumstances should occur, as we have indicated, the people will be at the primary meetings in sufficient numbers to see justice done to the soldiers.

It is only necessary for the Congressional Committee and the County Committee to come together and unite in issuing a call for a single Convention. Such a policy is so obviously economical, and so morally certain to be for the interests of the soldiers, that those who put down the rebellion for us, by their valor and their blood, that we do not know how any member of the two committees above-named, can hesitate, unless he is the tool and instrument of the Court House Clique.

REMODELING THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Our correspondent at Philadelphia spoke as the intelligence that there is a deep-seated indignation on the part of the general public, at the cool impudence of men who participated in or applauded the wanton murder of the delegates to the Louisiana Convention, appearing in that city armed with knives and revolvers, and swaggering about the streets, and vowing their purpose to take the Government out of the hands of the Radicals. This indignation is but natural; nevertheless it should be repressed, and police these swaggering bullies, who glory in having made another Fort Pillow affair in New Orleans, precious too far upon the peaceable citizens, and commit some acts more in keeping with the ferocity practiced by ordinarily mankind expected of a political convention. The delegates to the Convention may enjoy their venerable feast to their hearts' content, and respond to the prayer of the Philadelphia the wise policy adopted in Chicago two years ago. Those was a Convention held in this city at that time, the majority of whose members will be at the Philadelphia gathering. Those men were to a great extent descendants of the rankest type; they wanted their treason publicly and freely indorsed. Many of them were so accredited delegates from the rebel States as is the case at Philadelphia, but at the Richmond House, and at other hotels there were military officers and civil agents of the Confederacy, who were holding conference with their friends in the Convention. There were representatives of the Southern Democracy also here, in great numbers; they were here to encourage by their presence the tyranny of Lincoln they were denied the privilege of attending the Convention, either as delegates or as active members. The agents of the Confederacy desired that the Convention should give those Southern brethren that liberty of which they were deprived, and though the project of releasing the Confederate at the plantations, for the purpose of recruiting thousands of brave rebels to garrison at Camp Douglas, for seven or eight days, was to the contrary, it was discussed, at the plantations, and the Convention, the Convention adopted, however, a renewal of the civil war; let them surrender their arms and disband their armies, and then let them be left by Andrew Johnson and Robert Clymer, and Andrew Johnson, and Reverdy Johnson, and the coming war, and for the Union majority be so overwhelming that treason will remember Philadelphia as the latest day of recorded time.

That is the way for the people of Philadelphia to express their just resentment upon having their city flooded with men who go there armed to the teeth, and better endowed by a general rush of Republicans to the polls. Their creatures will be on hand at the primaries anyhow, and they want to keep as many others away as possible. They work in the dark—the darker the better for them. Now we want some light thrown on these dark places. We know that the people are determined to give the people credit this fall, such as Sheriff and Coroner, to men who have served in the army. We know, too, that if such a conjunction of circumstances should occur, as we have indicated, the people will be at the primary meetings in sufficient numbers to see justice done to the soldiers.

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PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck and His Plan of Conquest.

[From the London Times, July 30.]

Strange things, indeed, are going on in this strange world. Prussia, the steel Needle Gun is King. A young, chivalrous Emperor, at the head of a splendid army of 400,000 men, with a war chest of 60,000,000 sovereigns, all Commander-in-Chief of an army of 500,000 combatants, with a Field Marshal also of a certain age, 400,000 auxiliaries, were called to his forces, in addition to the army of the Confederation. Austria, with one gun in front of a great hatched battle, and disarming of his ability to interfere with these military proceedings by hostilities or by direct negotiation, puts forward a little note into the hands of one of the outermost and feeblest of the German States, and through him cuts for reconciliation with his sword-stroke. Austria and Prussia, then, are the two great Powers of Germany. Austria and Prussia, then, were fighting for the headship of Germany. Austria and Prussia, then, were fighting for the headship of Europe. Austria and Prussia, then, were fighting for the headship of the Confederation. Austria and Prussia, then, were fighting for the headship of Germany. Austria and Prussia, then, were fighting for the headship of Europe (although in imagination the whole world was looking on), and Prussia, then, was fighting for the headship of the world! After all these years of peace, after all these years of quiet, after all these years of comfort, after all these years of progress, after all these years of civilization, after all these years of humanity, after all these years of Christianity, after all these years of Christianity, after all these years of Christian

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

THE CITY.

Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the City Museum will be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at their rooms in the Court-House. The Secretary requests a full attendance, as special business is to be transacted.

Postal Items.—Governor Fenton, of Minnesota, is commissioned to address the assembled States-folk at the Second Parish to-morrow. We have received from Messrs. Ogden, Peck & Co., of Boston, Lyon, Spencer, Colton and Colonel Gardner, their respective circulars. Mr. Colton will be found at the Tremont House, and will be remembered by the P. M.

Rules in Bankruptcy.—Messrs. Hinsdale, Shedd & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 49 South Clark street, on the corner of Monroe, have just brought out a preparation which, in warranted a cure every time for sore throat. It is a fluid, in which a sponge is saturated and then hung by the room. We think we can say it will be totally dry in about 24 hours. Price 25 cents per bottle.

A Cheaper and Better Gas.—An article has been manufactured in Boston, Mass., by Mr. Lloyd Pyrnell, has recently been invented and patented. It is also a complete boiler furnace, or heater; it is also a complete boiler furnace, or heater; it is also a complete fire-brick lining for any boiler, and the whole, and each is a distinct invention. The patent for the whole is owned by Mr. Pyrnell, and the parts by him to sell. Parties desiring to purchase rights to use, or to buy, can address Mr. Pyrnell, Boston, Mass.

"The Methodist."—On Sunday last the editorial staff of the city press received an invitation from the Methodist the new proprietors of the publication, Messrs. Rollins & Bonnell, to attend a special lunch at the Sherman House, on Monday, Mr. Rollins, the senior partner, having made the arrangements with Mr. Sherman, the popular host of the Sherman House.

Insurance.—On Sunday night the house of Messrs. Nye, Mc. Jones & Co., Canal street, was entered from the southwest corner and robbed of a gold watch and thirty-four dollars in greenbacks. The two-story cottage adjoining, through a window of which the thieves entered, was also robbed of four dollars in greenbacks. The police have no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, but have every reason to believe that they were the same parties who robbed Messrs. Jones & Co.'s store.

Ocean Travel.—The Cunard Steamship Company's office, of the Canada line, corner of Clark and Lake streets, is crowded from morning to night with persons desirous of securing passage for themselves and friends to Europe, or for the purchase of drafts. The company's agent, at the corner of Canal and Lake streets, is also doing a large business in this line. Persons desiring to go to Europe, or to send for their friends, will find it to their interest to call at the office of the Cunard Company, or at the office of the agent, at the corner of Canal and Lake streets. The Cunard Company is the oldest established line of steamers between Europe and America, and has always been considered the safest and most reliable. Their steamers are unsurpassed for speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled. Their steamers leave Liverpool every Wednesday and Saturday, and Queenstown every Thursday and Sunday. Persons desiring to send for their friends